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reduction of rates for special towns in which foreign goods are not normally reloaded, and the maintenance of high general rates to which all goods of foreign origin are subjected, manage to grant a measure of surreptitious protection to the domestic producer. Low rates are charged from the center toward the frontier, high rates in the reverse direction. Low rates are sometimes granted to goods brought to specific stations by wagon road or private track. To enjoy these rates, through freight would have to be unloaded, hauled into the country and back again to the station. Clearly, here is a vast field for the exercise of ingenuity. Our author confidently promises such developments for the future. And this suggests, perhaps, a new possibility which should be considered by those who advocate nationalization of railways as a cure for the evil of discriminations. How long would it be before our national railroads would be captured by the protectionists? In such an event, it is easy to foresee an endless array of vexatious discriminations, successfully defended on the ground of patriotism.

ALVIN S. JOHNSON.

*Methods of Industrial Peace.* By NICHOLAS P. GILMAN. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904. — 436 pp.

In view of the work which the National Civic Federation is attempting to do, and is doing, in promoting industrial peace, and of the aroused public interest in this subject since the anthracite coal strike of 1902, Mr. Gilman's latest book is an exceedingly timely one. It is not only timely, it is of permanent value as a contribution both to economic science and social policy. Those who are familiar with his earlier books on *Profit Sharing* and *A Dividend to Labor* will find in this work the same careful thoroughness, impartiality of statement and sanity of view which characterized them, — and something too of the same optimism. Mr. Gilman holds a brief for neither labor nor capital, but rather for the oft-forgotten third party in all labor controversies — the public. The purpose of his book is not so much to describe the conditions of peaceful industry as the methods whereby an interruption of these conditions may be prevented.

“Peace,” says Mr. Gilman, “reigns in industry when the two parties are for the time fairly well satisfied with the *status quo*.” A single chapter is devoted to a description of the industrial position of the two parties and to the associative character of modern industry. Two chapters describe the combinations of employees and employers, while the next thirteen present the various methods of securing or maintain-

ing industrial peace. The *sine qua non* is collective bargaining, but that alone is not enough; a collective bargain pure and simple should be supplemented by provisions in the agreement that all disputes regarding the interpretation of the agreement shall be referred to an arbitrator for final decision.

But even this offers no absolute guarantee of industrial peace. A more vital question at present is that of the best means to employ for holding both parties to strict obedience to the joint agreements which they have made. This Mr. Gilman believes is to be found in the legal incorporation of trade-unions. The present unwillingness of unions to become incorporated he criticises as "illogical and immoral." Such a criticism, however, will not be accepted by all students of the labor problem. In the first place it assumes too easily all lack of hostility toward unions on the part of employers. While it is true, too, that the Taff Vale decision in England, which is given at length, has probably not diminished the real strength of the unions there, it is certain that the union movement has not the same solidity or power in this country as in England. Moreover the evidence on this point before the Industrial Commission made it quite clear that the unions were acting on the advice of their attorneys in refusing to be incorporated. Nor would incorporation alone solve the problem of industrial peace.

Mr. Gilman, however, is ready to go much further than this. "The time is ripe," he says, "for emphatic assertion of the rights of the public. If the employer and the trade-union will not settle labor difficulties speedily and peaceably, then the public must and will find a more effectual way." Conciliation and arbitration are warmly advocated, but failing these the author leans strongly to the use of the New Zealand system of legal regulation, improperly known as "compulsory arbitration."

There is something of the missionary spirit in all that Mr. Gilman writes, and the hope is expressed in the preface of the present volume that it may "assist the practice of those who have the task laid upon them of settling labor disputes." But this very fact gives it a warm, generous quality, without detracting in the slightest from its scientific character. It is careful, calm and unbiased, and is unquestionably the best book on the subject with which it deals.

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